Female. Testaceous throughout; first gastric segment often with two brown spots at the base; vertex around the ocelli and the thorax sometimes clouded with brown; sculpture nearly as in the worker; eyes larger, nearer to the mouth; peduncle of petiole nearly straight above, not concave, the node trapezoidal, scarcely broader than long; postpetiole less distinctly transverse than in the worker. Length 8–9 mm.

Collected by Balzon in Bolivia where it lives in a tree called "palo santo" (*Triplaris?*). On another occasion I received the same species from Tarapotas, in Amazonas. The new species is recognizable by its color, by the mandibles, which have their apical half strongly striated or striato-punctate, by the strongly transverse petiolar node of the worker, by the antennal funiculus, the second joint of which is much smaller than the first and not broader than long, by the nearly uniform punctuation of the head and the size and distribution of the punctures. All these characters are in part found in other species (some of which are still unpublished), but all are united in this species. I do not exclude the possibility that this species may be the *Tetraponera testacea* of F. Smith, but his description is too indefinite to enable one to establish its identity."

Var. CORDOBENSIS Forel

Forel, Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat. (5) **50**, 1914 p. 265 ♀.

Argentina: Cordoba (C. Bruch); probably from *Triplaris*. The worker is described as follows: "Length 6–6.5 mm. Differs from the type of the species in its larger eyes and the form of the head, the posterior border of which is narrower, less sharp and not concave. The angle between the base and declivity of the epinotum is also sharper, the former less convex and the latter higher (long). The color is reddish yellow throughout, more vivid than in the type, which has the gaster brown. In other respects identical."

Var. RURRENABAQUENSIS Wheeler & Mann, var. nov.

Worker. Length 4—5 mm.

Smaller than the type and the preceding variety and somewhat more slender, the head narrow behind as in the latter, the antennal scapes a little shorter and broader, joints 2–10 of the funiculus more transverse, the eyes larger, the clypeal lobe shorter, more rounded at the corners and less distinct than in the typical *arboris-sanctæ*. Brownish yellow, with dark brown gaster and ocellar region; mandibles,

clypeus and antennæ yellow, paler than the legs which in most specimens are as dark as the body. The pilosity, especially on the gaster, is somewhat more abundant than in the type of the species.

Described from six specimens taken by Dr. W. M. Mann at Rurrenabaque Beni, Bolivia, in the cavities of *Triplaris*.

Subsp. SYMBIOTICA Forel

Forel, Rev. Suisse Zool. **12**, 1904 p. 38 ☿ ♂; C. R. 6 me Congr. Intern. Zool. Berne (1904) 1905, p. 451; Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **49**, 1905 p. 158 ☿.

Colombia. Dibulla (A. Forel); in trunk and branches of *Triplaris* (probably *americana*).

Venezuela: Las Trincheras (Meinert), in *Triplaris*.

Forel describes the worker and male as follows:

"*Worker.* Length 4.4–4.7 mm. Reddish yellow, with the middle of the gastric segments brownish. Smaller and paler than the type. Erect pilosity much sparser, very sparse on the tibiæ and scapes. Mandibles narrower, with more oblique terminal border, more feebly sculptured, shining towards the base. Thorax subopaque, much more densely punctate, as is also the head. The pubescence is also decidedly shorter and decidedly less abundant. The promesonotal suture is more deeply impressed, forming a small notch in the thoracic dorsum. Pronotum not at all submarginate, with convex sides. Sting very short. In other respects like the type."

"*Male.* Length 5–5.5 mm. Head rather oval, mandibles sharp, with an apical tooth. Frontal groove deep. Petiolar node as long as broad, subopaque or feebly shining, punctate. Pilosity even more scattered than in the worker, except on the abdomen. Yellowish brown. Wings subhyaline, with pale veins."

Forel has described the nesting habits of this ant in the trunk and branches of *Triplaris*. More recently Dr. George Salt has sent me workers and females of this subspecies taken by him in *Triplaris* branches at Aracataca, Colombia, which is not very far from the type locality.

Var. LOEWENSOHNI Forel

(Plate 51, fig. a)

Ps. arboris-sanctæ subsp. *symbiotica* var. *panamensis* Forel, (*nom. praeocc.*) Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. **20**, 1912, p. 22 ☿ ♀ ♂; *Ps. arboris-sanctæ* Wheeler, Trans. 2nd Intern. Ent. Congr. (1912) 1913 p. 135; *Ps. arboris-sanctæ* subsp. *symbiotica* var. *loewensohni* Forel, Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat. **51**, 1918 p. 719.